THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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WITH REFERENCE TO SOME OF THE CANADIAN CONCERNS THAT HAVE BEEN EXPERIENCING DIFFICULT TIMES THERE ARE SOME DEVELOPMENTS WHICH ARE NOT EXACTLY PLEASING. SOME OF THEM APPEAR TO THINK IT IS THE DUTY OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT AND OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO ENABLE THEM TO CONTINUE DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST PAYMENTS. INSTEAD OF DEVOTING ALL THEIR TIME AND TALENTS TO THE PURPOSE OF OPERATING AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE EXPENSE COMPATIBLE WITH EFFICIENCY, THE HIGHLY PAID EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF SOME OF THE LARGE CANADIAN INDUSTRIALS AND RAILROADS APPEAR TO SPEND A LARGE PART OF EVERY YEAR AT OTTAWA TRYING TO GET THE GOVERNMENT TO GIVE THEM MORE SPECIAL FAVORS—BOUNTIES, SUBSIDIES, OR HIGHER TARIFFS. THE IRON AND STEEL MEN IN PARTICULAR HAVE BEEN PRESSING INSISTENTLY FOR GOVERNMENT AID, NOTWITHSTANDING THAT IN THE PAST THEY HAVE DRAWN A VERY LARGE AMOUNT OF CASH DIRECT FROM THE CANADIAN TREASURY AND HAVE RECEIVED ASSISTANCE IN VARIOUS OTHER FORMS.

by H. M. P. Eckardt, financial correspondent, in Boston Transcript

APRIL 29, 1914

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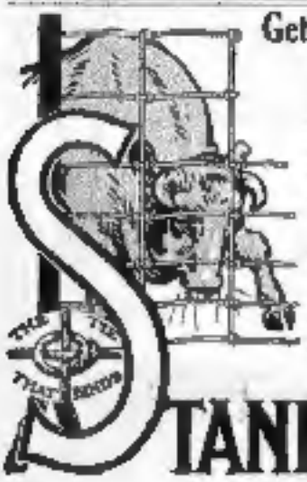

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The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor — JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is absolutely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or financial interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

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The Circulation Manager

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Our Ottawa Letter

Government Refuses Free Wheat and Free Implements—Western Conservatives Silent

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, April 24.—The budget debate which has been in progress for over a fortnight was terminated at midnight on Friday when the government forces, by a majority of 42, rejected an amendment proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The amendment was as follows:

"That this House is of opinion that, in view of the prevailing economic conditions of the country it is advisable to place wheat, wheat products, and agricultural implements on the free list; and that without doing injustice to any class, steps should be taken to alleviate the high cost of living by considerate removal of taxation."

It will be observed that the Liberal leader and his party, while adhering to free wheat, free flour, and free agricultural implements, does not in this amendment commit the party definitely to the policy of free food, as enunciated by him in his Hamilton speech, and which he described at the time as "a policy for the moment." As a matter of fact Sir Wilfrid did not on any subsequent occasion come out flat-footed for the placing of all foodstuffs on the free list and the supposition is that this policy does not appeal to all members of the party. The probable explanation of the somewhat indefinite wording of the amendment is that the opposition is not anxious to antagonize any more than is necessary the manufacturers of the East. Another reason, undoubtedly, is that the free food policy would make it possible for the Conservatives to conduct an effective campaign amongst the farmers, more particularly of Eastern Canada, with arguments to show that such a policy, if brought into effect, would lessen the market value of the products of the farm. Sir Wilfrid has evidently figured out that the free wheat and free agricultural implements declaration will provide him with good fighting ground in the West at the next general election, while the astute general declaration in regard to the tariff has been so framed as to do the least possible damage in the industrial centres of Eastern Canada. The omission of any reference to the necessity for, or desirability of, an increase in the British preference will doubtless be noted with regret by the people of the West.

In the course of an able speech the Opposition leader espoused the cause of the farmers in their demands for free wheat and free agricultural implements. He censured the government for its failure to take any definite steps to cure the existing economic situation and to help the country thru the present depression. Mr. White, while admitting these things, had stated that there was no occasion for alarm; that we could well afford to wait in peace for the reaction, and that as regards the amount of reform he would make, it would be simply to tighten the screws upon a few items of the tariff and to make some semblance of reduction upon farm implements, "a reduction so insignificant that it is fact added insult to injury."

The Mixed Farming Bogey

Later on Sir Wilfrid said that the demand of the farmers for wider markets had been rudely denied them. Instead they had been given advice with a plenteous hand. They had been told to go into mixed farming. He thought it could be depended upon that the western farmers will go into mixed farming as soon as they find it more profitable than wheat raising. Sir Wilfrid maintained that the Canadian miller would be able to hold his own with the American miller in the event of free wheat being granted. In closing, he said that the tariff is not immutable like the laws of the Medes and Persians. It should be readjusted from time to time to bring it into harmony with changed conditions. It was said that the tariff was all his own creation. The tariff was of Liberal creation in 1897, but eighteen years have passed since, and the time has come when we must have a revision in order to correct errors and to meet changed conditions. The party, he said, was ready at any time to accept a challenge made by the minister of finance and to go before the people on the issue.

Hon. George E. Foster, who replied, was rather effective in his criticism of the leader of the opposition, because of his changed attitude in regard to free food. In Hamilton he was very courageous. There he expressed the belief that the only relief for the consumer must come by taking the tariff off food products and letting the people have their food duty free. "But," said Mr. Foster, "where is he today, and why is he on more backward ground today than he was two months ago? He has no answer but the politician's answer—the men behind him and the men from whom he expected support have told him: 'Wrong again. Right about face,' and he has made the right about face. There is the courageous, heroic leader of the party of reform. Convinced by logic and the experience of thirty years as to what he ought to do, he yet snuffs himself out and leads along at the tail of a small drove which is carting free wheat, free agricultural implements and 'considerate removal of taxation.'"

Misquotes Flour Prices

Mr. Foster got into a difficulty in dealing with the flour question, by unintentionally quoting prices of flour in Great Britain under the impression that the prices he read were reduced to the barrel basis whereas the reduction was to the 280 pounds basis. At first he maintained that his figures were right but finally admitted that they had been put in his hands just before he commenced to speak and that he had not had the opportunity to verify them. It was a most unusual thing to see Mr. Foster, who is undoubtedly a great master of statistics, fall down on such a simple matter as the quotation of prices on flour. He did not enjoy the situation himself and it was noticeable that he "lost his stride" during the remainder of his speech. Mr. Foster went over the usual arguments against free wheat and free agricultural implements. Referring more particularly to the opening for Canadian wheat in the United States he said that there was a vast unfilled market in wheat and flour importing countries for the Canadian product. One thing he thought certain, taking it by and large, "the country which has a surplus of any product must seek its market in that country which has not a surplus of that product. It is not defensible that a country which has a surplus of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat should seek its natural or profitable market in a country that has a surplus of about the same quantity."

White's Policy Sectional

It is impossible to make more than a casual reference to the speech of Dr. Michael Clark, which was undoubtedly one of the most effective criticisms of high protectionists and their theories ever heard in the House of Commons. He said he desired to call the attention of the house to the fact that in his tariff changes the finance minister seems to have been absolutely innocent of the thought that there are either farmers or consumers in this country. The tariff changes have been carried out in the interest of producers of certain commodities. In the case of free wheat he had given weight and attention to the arguments of the millers while the representations of the farmers had been ignored. In dealing with agricultural implements fifty per cent. of the case he presented to the house was made up of information relating purely to the people engaged in the agricultural implement industry. "He has examined the books of these people; he has found out that they are the bankers of the farmers. I wonder it did not strike the minister that he ought to have examined into the financial condition of the farmers who are in such a condition that the implement makers have to be their bankers. In regard to the iron duties he also examined the iron industry but he does not seem to have seen the need of looking at the effect of this change in duty upon anyone except those engaged in the industry of steel and iron. Yet he pretends that this is a national policy. It is sectional, nothing but sectional, and always sectional."

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CANADIAN FARMERS! This is what you are looking for—a Tractor that will stand up to its work and do you good service—A Proved Success

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 29th, 1914

FOSTER AND FLOUR PRICES

In the House of Commons last week, in the budget debate, Hon. Geo. E. Foster endeavored to convince the House that Canadian flour was not being sold more cheaply in Great Britain than in Canada. He quoted figures from a publication of his own department, but was soon corrected and shown that his figures were not on the same weight basis and therefore were of no value for comparative purposes. Mr. Foster should have quoted his figures from the weekly North-Western Miller, the leading authority on flour prices on the American continent. In the North-Western Miller of April 15, we find flour prices quoted by cable from Glasgow, Liverpool and London, on April 15, and in the same issue we find prices of flour in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg quoted on April 13. The Glasgow, Liverpool and London prices are preceded by the following statement:

> "The following c.i.f. (cost, insurance, freight) prices per sack of 280 pounds are approximate quotations asked by mills for deferred shipment."

The following prices are then quoted:

GLASGOW

Canadian Spring Patent	24s. 6d.	@ 26s. 6d.
Canadian Winter Patent	25s.	@ 26s.

LIVERPOOL

Canadian Spring Patent	24s.	@ 25s.

LONDON

Canadian Spring Patent	23s. 6d.	@ 24s. 6d.

It will be noted that these prices are for 280 pounds. By reducing these prices to Canadian currency for 196 pounds, which is the weight of a Canadian barrel, these prices are found to be as follows:

GLASGOW	Per barrel.
Canadian Spring Patent	$4.13 to $4.50
Canadian Winter Patent	$4.25 to $4.42
LIVERPOOL	
Canadian Spring Patent	$4.07 to $4.25
LONDON	
Canadian Spring Patent	$3.99 to $4.13

Toronto prices are quoted as follows:

	Bbls.
"Spring Patent, firsts	$5.50
Spring Patent, seconds	5.00
Spring Patents, first baker's	4.80
Spring Patents, second baker's	4.20
Winter and Spring blends, 90 p.c.	4.80
Blended Straights	4.60
Winter Straights	4.50

"Spring wheat flours in jute, cotton 10c per bbl. extra; winters and blends in jute; all delivered in wholesale quantities Ontario points."

Montreal prices are quoted as follows:

"Spring wheat patent firsts were quoted last week at $5.60, Seconds at $5.10, and Strong Clears at $4.90 per bbl. in bags, and 30c per bbl. more in wood."

Winnipeg prices are quoted as follows:

"The net figures on flour to Manitoba points, in cotton bags, delivered to the retail trade, are: Best Patents, $5.30 per bbl.; Seconds, $4.70; First Clears, $3.90@$4.00; Common Grades, $2.90@$3.00. Flour in jute bags 10c per bbl. less."

Thus we find that the best Canadian flour sells at:

Winnipeg	$5.30
Montreal	5.60
Toronto	5.52
Glasgow	4.50
Liverpool	4.25
London	4.13

In the face of this unanswerable evidence, it is difficult to say upon what grounds the Government can refuse to place wheat and flour on the free list, and give the western farmers the advantage of the higher prices on the American markets. When next Mr. Foster quotes flour prices in the House of Commons we trust he will secure his figures from a reliable source.

THE OCEAN COMBINE

In this issue we publish an article on the Ocean Combine which should command the serious attention of every farmer in this country. The facts given by the writer of the article mentioned demonstrate clearly that the man who grows wheat is at the mercy of the Ocean Combine as to the cost of transporting the wheat to the foreign markets. The price of wheat in Liverpool practically regulates the price of wheat on the Winnipeg market, and if between these two markets the Ocean Combine is able to levy an additional toll of three or four cents per bushel, the farmer must accept just that much less for his wheat. An investigation made last fall by the chairman of the Railway Commission resulted in no definite action. The opinion expressed at the time by prominent Government officials was that the regulation of ocean freights could only be secured by international agreement. Such agreements are generally very slow in coming about and not very effective in results. In order to show the power of the Ocean Combine to levy toll upon the Western farmers, we reproduce herewith from the report of the Saskatchewan Grain Markets Commission, just published, the average freight rate on wheat from New York to Liverpool in cents per bushel from 1879 to 1912 inclusive:

1879	12⅝ cents
1880	11⅝ cents
1881	8¼ cents
1882	7⅞ cents
1883	8⅝ cents
1884	7 cents
1885	6⅜ cents
1886	6⅝ cents
1887	5 cents
1889	5¼ cents
1890	7⅞ cents
1891	4⅞ cents
1892	6¼ cents
1893	5¼ cents
1894	4⅜ cents
1895	3⅞ cents
1896	5⅛ cents
1897	5⅞ cents
1898	6⅛ cents
1899	6⅞ cents
1900	4⅞ cents
1901	6⅜ cents
1902	2½ cents
1903	2⅞ cents
1904	2¼ cents
1905	3⅛ cents
1906	2⅞ cents
1907	3⅛ cents
1908	3⅛ cents
1909	3¼ cents
1910	3 cents
1911	4 cents
1912	7⅜ cents

As a great deal of Canadian wheat goes via New York these figures are quite applicable and are approximately the same as from Montreal. These figures show that in the early days the cost of carrying a bushel of wheat from New York to Liverpool was 12⅝ cents per bushel, while in 1904 it fell as low as 2¼ cents per bushel. These figures, it should be remembered, are the annual average for the whole year. In 1911 the charge was 4 cents per bushel, but in 1912 it jumped to 7⅜ cents. It was in 1912 that the Ocean Combine was organized and became effective. The result was that in that year the Western farmer was charged 3⅛ cents additional on every bushel of wheat that was shipped to Europe, and, as the export price regulates the home price, every farmer in Western Canada who sold wheat during 1912 lost 3⅛ cents per bushel, which on the whole crop would mean a total of about $6,750,000 taken out of the pockets of the Western farmers and placed in the pockets of the magnates in control of the Ocean Combine, in which organization the C.P.R. was a most important factor. The freight rates charged on wheat during 1913, taken from the report of the Grain Markets Commission also, are given in cents per bushel from New York to Liverpool by months as follows:—

January	9.87, 10.12	
February	9.75, 10.12	
March	9.62	
April	8.62	
May	8.62	
June	7.50	
July	8.25	
August	7.50	
September	7.87	
October	6.75,	7.50
November	6.00,	6.37
December	6.00	

It will be noted that the 1913 rates are slightly lower than the 1912 on the average, but are far above 1910 and 1911. Not only is the toll of the Ocean Combine felt in the price of wheat, but it is also being felt in the price of other articles upon which the Combine have raised the freight rates in varying amounts to as high as 100 per cent. The British preferential tariff was inaugurated for the purpose of encouraging the importation of British made goods into Canada, but the exaction of the Ocean Combine in many cases has practically eliminated the benefit which the preferential tariff rate would give. The toll of the Ocean Combine is levied not only upon the Western wheat growers but upon every citizen of Canada, and it is becoming a very serious increase in the already high cost of living. The idea of having the Ocean Combine regulated by international agreement will not be taken seriously by the Canadian people generally, but will be regarded more in the nature of an excuse to evade the issue as long as possible. There can be no great advantage secured from reduced railway freight rates if the same corporations who own the railways are allowed absolute freedom in regulating ocean freights. It would be impossible to control ocean rates by legislation, as any restriction placed upon shipping from Canadian ports would simply drive our shipping to American ports. The writer of the article on another page makes a strong case for a government owned line of steamships, which would afford real competition and not entail a large expenditure of money. Other countries have found state owned steamers the only method of securing relief from private steamship lines. There is a very strong agitation in Canada today for government ownership and operation of all railway lines for the benefit of the people. If Canada is to develop a large and profitable export business it can only be done by having low ocean freights, and these freights, it is evident, can only be secured thru a state owned line of steamers. The Dominion Millers' Association has been urging the Dominion Government to establish such a line of steamers, and other Eastern interests are coming to realize that they cannot expect to secure adequate relief in any other way. We believe that the Western farmers can well afford in this case to join hands with the Millers' Association in urging the Government to establish a state-owned line of steamers to ply between Canada and Europe. The expenditure of money would not be great and such competition would force all the big steamship lines to reduce their rates to an equitable basis. This would be a good subject for discussion at the meetings of the local associations, and it would be advisable to have any resolutions that are passed forwarded at once to the local representative at Ottawa, as well as to the Prime Minister.

TITLES FOR SALE

In a special press despatch from London, dated April 16, we read the following statement:—

> "The House of Lords is debating the question as to whether titles should be awarded in return for contributions to party funds or for merit alone."

It will be interesting to know how many of the titles that have been conferred upon gentlemen in Canada have been secured by contributions to the party campaign funds. If titles were bestowed upon merit alone they would undoubtedly command a certain respect, but as from time immemorial a very large proportion of them have been distributed to royal or political favorites or in return for campaign contributions, it is not to be wondered at that titles command very little respect in this day and age. It is difficult to say how it will be possible, under our present party system, to arrange for titles to be awarded by merit alone. Possibly the best thing for democracy would be to abolish titles and let merit be rewarded by the esteem and respect of the common people, who will be able to judge merit more accurately than any political organization.

ONTARIO FARMERS ORGANIZING

The Western farmers generally will extend the heartiest good wishes to their fellow farmers in Ontario for the success of their new organization which has just been formed. Various farmers' organizations thruout Ontario have been united into one organization known as the United Farmers of Ontario, which organization will carry on educational work purely. Following the example of the Western farmers the Ontario farmers have also organized the United Farmers' Co-operative Company Limited, composed of the same men, and this company, it is intended, will handle the commercial end of the farmers' business, as the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Co-operative Elevator Companies are handling the farmers' business in Western Canada. The men who have been at the front in organizing the Ontario farmers' company and also the association have been for years fighting for the welfare of the Ontario farmers and have finally decided that the most effective means of furthering the interests of the farmers is thru the organization of their own company to do their own business. With the large agricultural population in Ontario, much more closely settled than in Western Canada, there should be vast opportunities before this new farmers' company. In many parts of Ontario the farmers have already realized the benefit of co-operation, and many of their co-operative companies have been very successful. The business training and experience they have received thru the operation of these local companies will be of great aid to them in the development of the new company. The middlemen in Ontario have taken a large toll out of the farmers, tho probably not so heavy as that which has been levied in Western Canada on account of newer conditions and wider settlement. The farmers of Ontario and of the Prairie Provinces will no doubt in the future develop a considerable business in the exchange of produce, chiefly fruit and grain, which are peculiar to these parts of Canada. In the development of their organization the Ontario farmers undoubtedly will meet a great many obstacles, tho perhaps they will not have to fight quite so hard as the Western farmers in the early days of the organization of the Grain Growers. The Western farmers have not forgotten these early struggles, and can well remember the lack of sympathy and even open opposition which was received from some Western journals. In the Farmers' Advocate, of London, Ont., dated March 26, we find a report of the meeting in Toronto at which the farmers of Ontario completed their organization. The attitude of the Farmers' Advocate, as expressed in this report, is that of carping criticism and entire absence of sympathetic support. It is rather amazing to find this attitude expressed by the most widely circulated farm journal in Ontario. It would rather be expected that a journal that derives its entire support from the farmers would have heartily assisted and supported the farmers in organizing themselves for mutual benefit. There will be plenty of special interest journals that will throw cold water upon the efforts of the Ontario farmers, and it is a decided disappointment to find the oldest farm paper in Ontario working against instead of for the farmers of that Province in their recent attempt to better their condition.

FREE IMPLEMENTS REFUSED

The closing speeches in the budget debate in the House of Commons last week showed a more distinct cleavage between the two political parties on the tariff question than has been apparent at any time during the past eighteen years. From 1896 until 1911 both parties were practically of one accord strongly in support of the protective tariff, and aside from the British Preference the only serious attempt to alter the tariff was when the Reciprocity Agreement was proposed in 1911. Since that time the Conservative party has been growing more strongly protectionist and the Liberal party has been very slowly drifting in the other direction. On Thursday last Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved the following resolution:

> "This House is of opinion that in view of the prevailing economic conditions of the country it is advisable to place wheat, wheat products and agricultural implements on the free list and that without doing injustice to any class steps should be taken to alleviate the high cost of living by a considerate removal of taxation."

This resolution is a decided advance upon any official action taken by the Liberal party in eighteen years, and if given effect to would afford great relief, to Western Canada in particular. If a period in opposition will bring the Liberal party seriously and sincerely back to first principles and teach them that the protective tariff is the enemy of the people, then their defeat was a good thing for the party. There are still a great many protectionists in the Liberal party who must be gotten rid of before substantial tariff reduction can be expected from that party. If the Liberals are prepared to devote a few years to the education of the people, and to a thorough exposure of the iniquities which have been practiced upon them by the protected interests, they will force the Government to change its attitude and legislate more in the interest of the people than in the interest of the corporations. Hon. George E. Foster replied to Sir Wilfrid and advanced the commonplace arguments of protection. He trotted out the time-honored advice to the western farmers to go into "mixed farming," but failed to discover anything that would bring relief to the millions of Canadians now suffering from an ever increasing cost of living. The Western members on the Government side of the House, with the exception of Mr. Aikens, were conspicuously silent in the budget debate. When their leaders declared against "free wheat" and free implements these Western members had not the courage to protest in favor of the farmers whom they represented, but meekly registered their votes as their party bosses ordered.

As long as both political parties were united in support of the protected interests there was little hope for the people. Now that the cleavage has begun there are prospects of a brighter future, and the greater the cleavage the brighter the prospects.

In the House of Commons last week, Robert Cruise, M.P., for Dauphin, urged the Government to acquire that section of what is known as the Hudson Bay Railway, from Hudson Bay Junction to The Pas Mission. This section is 90 miles long, and was built by the C.N.R. some years ago. The charter under which this 90 miles was built provided a land grant of 12,800 acres per mile to be selected from good land in the Prairie Provinces. This land could not have been worth less than $10 per acre, so that the C.N.R. received $128,000 per mile for building this railway, which probably did not cost them $10,000 per mile. We believe that the Government should lose no time in acquiring this 90 mile section of the road and pay for it a reasonable price, and at the same time take over the land grant which was donated to the C.N.R. officials for the building of the road. At the present time the Government section of the Hudson Bay Railway is spiked onto the end of the C.N.R. section, and unless the Government intends to hand the balance of it over to the C.N.R. upon its completion, the 90 mile section from The Pas to the Hudson Bay section should be acquired by the Government.

DOCTORS' EXORBITANT CHARGES

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a communication from the secretary of the Keatley branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, enclosing a copy of a resolution passed by that branch protesting against the action of eleven members of the North Saskatchewan Medical Association in notifying the public of the steps they propose to take to ensure the payment of their accounts. The farmers of that section are very greatly incensed at the harshness of these regulations, especially in view of a case in which a doctor is said to have charged $135 for a single attendance upon the wife of a homesteader, and being unable to obtain the cash to have taken a chattel mortgage upon the whole of the man's possessions. There is no doubt that many a farmer's wife has had her health permanently undermined, and some have gone to their graves prematurely, because they could not afford to pay the high fees which many doctors charge when called upon to make trips into the country. There is, however, another side to the picture, and that is the fact that many doctors on the prairie as well as in the towns, frequently give their time and their skill when they know perfectly well they will never be paid. It will be remembered that the question was discussed at the convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at Moose Jaw, in February last, when Hon. Geo. Langley promised that the matter should be given consideration by the Government. It is certainly the duty of the government of every province to see that none of its people suffer unnecessarily because of their inability to pay medical fees, and also to protect the people against the exorbitant charges which some doctors are in the habit of making.

J. B. Musselman, the new secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, has now entered fully into the duties and responsibilities of his position. As the Association is entering upon co-operative trading the new secretary will have no easy task ahead of him. However, Mr. Musselman has had considerable experience in commercial life, which will be valuable to him in his new work. He is well acquainted with rural conditions in Saskatchewan, and has been closely connected with the association and its work for several years. Another valuable asset possessed by Mr. Musselman is his acquaintance with the German language which will enable him to come closely into touch with the large German population of Saskatchewan, and get a larger number of them into the Association. Mr. Musselman is well qualified for the great work which is before him.

To Fight Ocean Combine

A method of dealing with an Organization which cost the farmers $6,000,000 in 1912

By THOMAS WILSON

The Ocean Freight Combine advanced rates, in 1912, 4¾ cents a bushel over the average rate of the previous five years. This cost the Western farmers on the wheat alone they sold over $6,000,000, without including what was taken out of their pockets in extra freight on their oats, barley and flax.

If the government of Manitoba should levy a special tax on the farmers of Manitoba who grow wheat of, say, $1,800,000, and the government of Saskatchewan on the wheat growers of Saskatchewan of $3,200,000, and the government of Alberta on the wheat growers of Alberta of $1,000,000, and levied no special tax on any other class of the community, a wave of rebellion would spread from one end of the country to the other, even when the governments were going to spend this tax for the benefit of the community at large. Yet, when $6,000,000 was taken out of the pockets of the Western farmers on the wheat alone which they sold from the crop of the year 1912, and not a cent spent for the benefit of the dwellers in our Prairie Provinces but put into the pockets of a foreign combine by the advance in ocean freight rates as above, not a word of protest is heard excepting an editorial in The Guide last December, and some discussion at the annual conventions of the Grain Growers.

Any government attempting to levy such an outrageous tax even for one year would meet such a storm of protest that they would quickly withdraw the proposal; but this foreign steamship combine will collect as high ocean freight rates all the traffic will bear year after year, unless steps are taken to stop them.

Drayton's Report

The Dominion government recognized the necessity of doing something when this was brought before them last summer, and appointed H. L. Drayton, K.C., chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners, to investigate. In his report he says in part as follows:—

"The lines forming part of the conference are: The Allan Line, the Canadian Northern Railway Steamship Line, the Canadian Pacific Railway Steamship Line, the Cunard Line, the Dominion Line, the Donaldson Line, the Furness Line, the Manchester Liners and the Thompson Line."

He further says: "Confederated Lines can, as Mr. Noble, their representative states, make a rate altogether out of proportion to the value of the goods carried, and as a result extinguish the traffic."

He also says: "Government control would be difficult to exercise."

We give Great Britain a preference on goods imported into Canada, and on this traffic the combine has advanced the ocean freight rates from 50 per cent. to 125 per cent. in the last five years, and on some lines of low class freight the advance has wiped out the British preference and driven the trade to the United States. For instance, on galvanized iron sheets, which are used for elevator sidings, etc., the freight has advanced 50 per cent. to 60 per cent., and iron wire for fencing the same. Freight on crockery has advanced 125 per cent., and on dry goods from 83⅓ per cent. to 100 per cent.; the freight on carpets, etc., 100 per cent.; general hardware, 83⅓ per cent. to over 100 per cent.

C.P.R. a Leader

The C.P.R. is head and front of this combine, and the advance of 50 per cent. to 125 per cent. was not made in one year, oh, no, they were too cute for that. The advances were gradual year by year. Take crockery, for instance. In 1909 there was an advance of 50 per cent. over 1908 and then 25 per cent. was added each year till they made a total advance of 125 per cent. on crockery, which every farmer uses.

It is true that ocean rates on wheat are low, only about 6 cents per 100 pounds now, when the farmers have no grain to sell, but next fall if the U.S. reap the enormous crop of winter wheat at present indicated, over 600,000,000 bushels, the combine will likely shove up ocean freight rates as high as they did in 1912, unless the government puts on a line of ocean steamers to compete with them and keep freights at a reasonable rate.

What Other Countries Are Doing

Russia, in order to assist the development of the agricultural resources of that country, fifteen years ago saw it was necessary to do something to get their products into the markets of the world, and not only arranged for fast freight trains from 2,000 miles east of Moscow to the seaports at Riga and Libau to carry meat, butter, eggs, etc., but put on two government steamers a week, later adding a third, from the above ports to London, with a result that the agricultural products of Russia now hold a foremost place in the London market.

We are apt to regard Russia as a barbarous country under autocratic rule. Shall it be said that we Canadians are so bound hand and foot by a foreign ocean freight combine that our government cannot take steps to relieve us and enable us to place our goods in the British market to as good advantage as the Russian government has done?

Brazil, last September, bought out the Lloyd-Brazilleiro Steamship Line, formerly subsidized by the Brazilian government. The government issued a loan of $10,000,000 for the purpose, taking over sixty-five vessels engaged in the coast trade of Brazil and operates a line to New York. This was the largest steamship company in South America.

What Canada Should Do

It would be absolutely impossible for any private company to attempt to successfully fight against the ocean freight combine when they have the backing of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway, and no capitalist would put a dollar into a project of this kind unless it was understood that they were going to charge combine rates, which would, of course, give no relief to either the producer or the consumer.

The Canadian government can buy ten ocean freight steamers, of 5,000 tons capacity each, or 185,000 bushels each trip, for less than $2,500,000. This would be only one year's interest on

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Ontario Farmers Organizing

Following example of Western Grain Growers in handling their own business

The farmers of Ontario have commenced to organize. At the largest and most representative meeting of the kind held in Ontario for years, and which was held in Toronto in March, two provincial organizations were formed. These organizations are modelled on exactly the same lines as the Grain Growers' Associations and The Grain Growers' Grain Company, which have proved so wonderfully successful of late years in Western Canada. The prospects are that within two to three years 15,000 to 20,000 farmers in Ontario will be united with these two organizations in an association that will rival in strength the strongest farmers' organization in the Prairie Provinces.

The first association organized will be known as The United Farmers of Ontario. Its objects are to further the interests of farmers in all branches of agriculture, such as by fostering mutual understanding, by promoting social intercourse and a study of economic and social questions, by the holding of debates and lectures and the dissemination of literature, by watching legislation relating to the farmers' interests and by urging thru duly appointed delegates or otherwise the passing of legislation required to promote the best interests of agriculture. The study and application of principles of co-operation will be encouraged.

A Business Enterprise

The second organization that was formed will be known as The United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited. A charter for this organization has been obtained under the Ontario Companies' Act. It will be a purely business enterprise and will devote its attention entirely to the purchase and sale of articles produced and purchased by farmers, with the object of assisting the farmers of Ontario to co-operate in the handling of these articles. It will act also as the Eastern representative in Canada of the Grain Growers' Grain Company of Manitoba, buying mill feeds from that company for the farmers of Ontario and importing western products in return for the products of Ontario farms.

Growth of the Movement

The decision to organize the farmers of Ontario on a provincial basis is indirectly an outcome of the success that has attended the farmers' organizations in Western Canada. The three farmers' associations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, with their 52,000 members, and their successful co-operative enterprises, which are handling upwards of $100,000,000 of business a year, have accomplished so much for the farmers of Western Canada during the past few years, the feeling has spread rapidly thruout Ontario that the farmers of Ontario should be organized on a similar basis.

In December last twelve representatives of farmers' associations of Western Canada waited on the Ottawa government, and later attended the meeting of the Dominion Grange in Toronto. Following the meetings in Toronto they scattered and addressed a number of meetings in both Eastern and Western Ontario. At every point they addressed largely attended meetings and urged Ontario farmers to organize. At the meetings in Toronto it was decided to try and organize the farmers of Ontario and a committee was appointed for that purpose. During December and January organizers were sent to visit the various granges and farmers' clubs thruout the province to see if they were ready to unite in a strong central organization. Everywhere they went from Lambton county in the west to Dundas county in the east, the organizers found the farmers were ready and anxious to organize.

Situation in Ontario

The work of the organizers revealed an interesting situation in Ontario. For years it has been said that the farmers of Ontario would not co-operate. It was found that for years the farmers of Ontario have been co-operating. They have been doing so thru hundreds of local companies and associations. Most of these organizations have transacted only a few thousand dollars' worth of business a year. Others, like the Erie Farmers' Association of Haldimand county, or the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association of Norfolk county, or the Farmers' Dairy Company, of York county, have conducted business ranging in volume from $100,000 to $200,000 and $500,000 a year. Thus they have been proving all the time that the farmers of Ontario can and do co-operate. The number of successful co-operative enterprises in Ontario conducted by farmers is large. To begin with, there are between 250 and 300 farmers' clubs. These clubs are scattered all over the province. A large percentage of them have been very successful in the purchasing of supplies, such as mill-feeds, sugar, salt, fencing and flour for their members. Some of these clubs, like the English Line Farmers' Club, in Northumberland county, have bought as much as $7,000 in supplies for their members, and even more, in one year.

There are also 400 to 500 successful telephone companies, operated in one form or another, by farmers in all sections of Ontario. These companies have done much to teach farmers how to co-operate, and to help them in doing so. Besides these organizations, there are some 40 to 50 successful co-operative fruit growers' associations, about 100 subordinate granges, that do considerable co-operative work, as well as many local business enterprises conducted by farmers with gratifying financial success. Thru the work of these organizations during the past few years the farmers of Ontario have been getting a good drilling in the principles of co-operation and now are prepared to branch out on broader lines.

Two factors have intensified the desire for strong central organizations: Numerous local associations have found their efforts to co-operate vigorously opposed by local merchants, mill owners and other local concerns that have done their best to upset the farmers' organizations. The express desire of the Western Farmers' Organizations, which last year purchased 28 carloads of Ontario apples, to co-operate with farmers' organizations in Eastern Canada, has shown the need for provincial organizations in Ontario to look after the development of the interprovincial trade. Out of these conditions have grown the conviction that the time has come that these local units should concentrate their efforts for the promotion of the best interests of all. This led to the calling of the meeting held in Toronto last week.

A Representative Gathering

The meetings were held in the Labor Hall. Some 200 farmers were present, representing Farmers' Clubs, subordinate Granges, fruit growers' associations and farmers' exchanges in all parts of the province. Those present represented probably 10,000 organized farmers. The meeting thus was unusually representative in character. A striking feature of the gathering was the presence of Roderick McKenzie, of Winnipeg, the secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and a director of The Grain Growers' Grain Com-

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The Mail Bag

TRUE CO-OPERATION

Editor, Guide:—I wish to congratulate you upon the enterprise you have shown in again issuing a special Co-operative Number of your excellent and public spirited journal. I would particularly express my appreciation of the great service the co-operative movement in Canada enjoys by the able and correct advocacy of our principles in the editorial columns of The Grain Growers' Guide. Of all the agricultural journals which have been brought under my notice in the Dominion, The Guide alone seems to get a true perspective of the movement. Other journals appreciate the magnificent results of co-operative action in other countries, approve and advocate their application to the economic life of Canada, but fail utterly to understand the conditions precedent to the development of the movement on a successful and permanent basis, namely the need of education in co-operative history and principles and the promotion of the true co-operative spirit. The success of The Guide is the comprehensive representation of the essential features of the movement is reflected in the substantial advance during the last twelve months in the practice of economic co-operation by Western farmers as shown in your Co-operative Number.

The weak feature in most of the many interesting reports published is indicated in the following sentence of the editorial on "Progress of Co-operation," appearing in your Co-operative Number:—

"It is necessary, however, on this point to sound a note of warning and to observe that co-operative buying, or collective buying, as we prefer to call it, is not in the true sense of the word co-operation. Co-operation means something more than getting supplies at lower prices, tho that is itself is undeniably desirable."

Collective bargaining in the purchase of commodities in bulk gives a substantial temporary advantage, but it does nothing whatever to solve the problem of economic oppression, from which the Canadian public is suffering in an ever increasing degree. It divides with the capitalist the economies effected in distribution. It is, however, at the same time, building up the capitalist system, and doing nothing to establish the co-operative alternative of production for the use and accommodation of people who need commodities instead of for the profit of owners of capital who exploit labor in their manufacture. These bulk-buying organizations might, however, assist in establishing the movement on a permanent basis if they would, in each case, incorporate their institutions and divide the economy in price effected by collective buying into two moieties; one going to the consumer and the other to create a reserve fund to provide capital for future use and to establish the permanency of the organization. If the farmers of the West would have, in their various co-operative and quasi-co-operative activities, the one supreme purpose in mind—the organization of the demand of everything the Western consumers need—it will be possible, eventually, to proceed to satisfy the same by manufacturing under the control of the consumers themselves. The organization of the demand thru retail societies, with the subsequent federation thereof into a wholesale society, enables British workingmen consumers to manufacture under their own control practically everything needed for their use and accommodation. When demand has been fully and scientifically organized by the Western farmers, it should be easier for a similar service to be performed by them. They will have a great advantage over British co-operators in the fact that the latter have to meet world-wide competition in the economy of production, whereas the farmers of Canada in their manufacturing enterprises will enjoy the advantages of our "spoon-fed" methods equally with the profiteers. When that time arrives the farmers will be able to return to the consumers the tariff tax in dividends on purchases, and be easily able to compete in production and sale with our confessedly anaemic capitalist industries and their wasteful methods of reaching the ultimate market. They would, too, be able to provide for working men, as in the co-operative factories of Britain, better wages, shorter hours, and more humane conditions of employment.

I wish you every success in your great work of agitation and education for economic and social equity, and the general betterment of the land cultivators of the West.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE KEEN,
Hon. Sec.-Treas., Co-operative Union of Canada.

Stratford, Ont.

FROM AN ENGLISH READER

Editor, Guide:—As an Englishman with financial interests on the Saskatchewan prairie, and relatives there, may I thank you for the splendid work you are doing with your paper. In company with my wife I have spent many months during both winter and summer on a pioneer farm, both of us doing what we could to help, and may also claim to be fairly conversant with the commercial and agricultural life of the old country. What I especially admire in your paper is the high moral tone, both politically, commercially and socially. Without this no nation can be truly great.

Now, sir, I think it is generally admitted that the foundation of Canada's material wealth lies in her natural resources; surely no artificial barriers should be placed in the way of their development. Give the men and women who are developing these natural resources the best and cheapest machinery, clothing and appliances of all sorts, from whatever country they come, and other things will naturally follow. Of course no man, whether Canadian, Briton, or citizen of the great republic, should be allowed to exploit them merely for his own personal aggrandisement; he did not make them. These natural resources should be held by the government in trust for the nation. Personally I would far rather pay a rent or tax, call it what you like, on my land or woods or mines, fairly assessed from time to time, than on all the machinery, appliances and personal needs required to develop such holdings. Cannot your protectionists see that by raising barriers in the way of the man at the plow, the axe, and the rock drill, they are killing the goose that lays the golden eggs?

But perhaps the greatest delusion of all is the absurd military and naval one. Let Canada beware it does not fall under the grip of the great International Armaments Trust, a combination which operates in many countries and to whom nations' antipathies mean dollars. They build and manufacture for anybody who will pay them and stand for more for the taking away of the liberties of people than their protection, in my humble opinion.

The world has seen one military empire after another pass away, verifying the teachings of Jesus that "They who take the sword shall perish with the sword," and "The meek shall inherit the earth," and so far both the United States and Canada have cherished a sentiment which has in a large measure kept them free from European armament burdens, and enabled them to dispense with armed frontiers and warships on the lakes. Now let Canada go one better and say we will not be burdened with these costly armaments. Does she fear the foreigner? Why she is inviting him wisely, if not always truthfully, to come and help develop her resources. Or does she fear for her financial securities? As yet they are largely owned abroad, and the owners are not likely to rob their own property or do anything to dry up the springs of their own dividends. The masses of people in any country in these democratic days have far more to fear from the machinations of plutocrats and financial magnates than from any so-called foreign aggression, and nothing seems to play into the hands of these worthies so much as militarism and protection.

It is proposed to celebrate, in the coming year, the one hundred years of peace between Britain and the United States; surely it should impress all on your side of the water with the fact that so far you have been able to keep fairly clear of Europe's gigantic military burdens and to warn them against falling into the same. I suppose they do not fall far short of £600,000,000 annually. What a handicap in the competition of the world's commerce.

If Canadians will only realise that with perfect liberty to buy and sell to the best advantage, and a welcome to all well-disposed people to come and settle up her vacant lands and properly use her great natural resources, they have nothing to fear from any one and need no armaments, unless for police patrol, what a magnificent example she may set at this juncture of the world's history.

EDWARD WEST.

Wine mln, Somerset, Eng.

A MANITOBA FARMER'S HOME
House and Barn of Richard McPherson, Brandon

FLAX AT DULUTH

Editor, Guide:—Being a member of the Grain Growers' Association here and a reader of The Guide, I would be greatly obliged if you would endeavor to answer a few questions thru The Guide for our benefit. I see by the papers that flax in Duluth is about 20c per bus. higher than it is on the Winnipeg market and I cannot find anyone here to explain where that 20c difference comes in. What I would like explained is this: I had a car of flax to ship and wired for the difference between prices at Winnipeg (in store Fort William) and flax shipped to Duluth, and they wired back: "No difference, small premium paid if shipped in bond, Duluth." Now as 99 per cent. of the farmers do not understand this end of the farming line, I would like you to try to explain where that 20c goes after paying duty. Seeing also that the flax never goes to Kingston at all, but is stored in Duluth, why is it billed to Kingston if it does not get there? Further, as this flax is stored in Duluth and possibly a considerable quantity of it used there, is there any way by which the big grain interests can get any special reduction of the duty that enables them to earn an undue profit at the expense of the farmer? I think the farmers should not only co-operate to reduce the cost of living, but to see where our grain goes after it is dumped in the car, or elevator pit, and find out how much the last buyer pays for it. I feel we are getting badly beaten on our flax.

THOS. DUNSTAN.

Assiniboia, Sask.

Note.—This letter was referred to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and their explanation is appended.—Editor.

Editor, Guide:—Referring to letter from Mr. Thos. Dunstan, of Assiniboia, Sask., which you have forwarded to us the difference of about 20c per bushel between Duluth and Winnipeg prices is solely on account of the duty, this being 20c per bushel. As the Duluth prices which are quoted in the papers are for American flax in store at that point, prices quoted there represent the figure at which the American farmer can sell his flax on that market. Canadian flax in store Duluth in a bonded elevator is not deliverable on contracts in that market until the duty has been paid, and also in the regular daily trade there, it is handled entirely separate from American flax. Flax shipped to Duluth in bond is billed to Kingston solely in order to comply with the customs regulations which make it necessary that a dutiable commodity being shipped thru U.S. in bond cannot be billed to some interior point in U.S. Just as there are times when perhaps the majority of Canadian flax shipped in bond to Duluth is used locally, so also there are times when the majority of flax shipped in this way is shipped across the lakes and goes on for export abroad. The condition which governs this is simply the need of the crushers at, or tributary to, Duluth, for our flax. If the supplies of American flax in their market are plentiful they will not use ours; not that the quality is not equal to their flax, but it is easier for them to handle their own, as there is no trouble to be taken in connection with paying duty, customs regulations, etc. When their own supply of flax is short, they must look to us to fill their requirements and in such case, they will pay a small premium over Winnipeg prices, this generally being 1c per bushel, in order to have the flax shipped to Duluth in bond, rather than shipped to our own terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur. The grain is unloaded into bonded elevators, both grade and weight certificates being given by Canadian government officials, just the same as if the grain were unloaded at Canadian terminals. After that, if the buyer wishes to use the flax locally for crushing he has to pay duty and comply with all customs regulations before taking it out of the bonded elevator. The collecting of this duty is, of course, in the hands of the U.S. Customs Department, and their well-known record at once precludes the possibility of anyone getting special treatment in regard to rebates in duty. Such a thing is out of the question. Of course, any Canadian

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, but not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

WHY NOT A BEAUTIFUL YARD?

And by this I do not mean just a strip of grass in front of the house, but the back yard as well. I think most of you will agree with me that very few farm yards are beautiful. In a great many of them this is what you will find: A large patch of chips, a stonebout with a barrel of water, some old weather-worn farm machinery, a great many hens and chickens and probably a pig or two rooting around and upsetting things generally.

Now I have lived in the country so many years that I do not need to be reminded that the summer is the farmer's busy season and that everything else must be made secondary to the grain crop. That is cheerfully admitted. But what about the farmer's growing family? Why shouldn't they be made to scurry around and make that back yard as neat as a new pin and keep it so?

Why couldn't they be encouraged to make nice clean cinder-paths from the house to the barn and other out-buildings, thereby saving the housewife much scrubbing in rainy weather? Why couldn't they transplant some beautiful willow bushes and other trees to the yard, if they are not already there, and why should not both back and front yards be sown with grass seed so that they would rest the eyes of the weary house-wife when she paused to look out of doors?

We have such a wee little bit of summer that it always seems to me a great pity not to get the very most out of it, not to surround ourselves with the beauty of it, even at some little cost of time and money.

I often think of an old French couple used to know, who had a tiny cottage in the city here, and such a beautiful little back yard as they used to have. The old lady never went thru the bush without bringing home some plant to try out in the home garden, and the whole yard wouldn't seem to you folk in the country, with your large spaces, much more than a postage stamp, they did wonders with it. It seemed to me that every inch was made to bear either flowers or vegetables.

But, there, I have sermonized enough for one week, and I shall be supremely content if this little curtain lecture results in even one or two yards being tidied up and beautified.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

NO TIME FOR POLITICS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Having been for some time a reader of your page, I would like to express some views on the suffrage question. I think that women would do as well without the franchise, as it is impossible for most women (and especially the farm women), to keep up with all the questions of the day, so they should do if they are to understand what they are to vote on. This can only be done by attending all the meetings of any political character, and on most farms it is impossible for both man and wife to leave home at once for the length of time it would necessarily take to attend different meetings. Most people on the farm cannot hire someone to stay with the little ones while they are away, and to take little ones to political meetings is about as sensible as the silly styles one sees in the fashion magazines.

As Dumpy says, in the issue of February 18, there is a class who taint the ballot by their touch, but who is responsible? People are always ready to hold up the drinker as an example of all that is low and vulgar, but if the women who drink, smoke and swear were allowed the same freedom as the men, we would be greatly shocked to find how great a number there are. On the other hand, no one is to blame if an individual has not sufficient control of his appetite to know when to stop. I think woman should have equal rights over the children, also she should have a share in disposing of property.

Few men marry just to have the wife to work herself to death, but to have a home, a cheerful place to return to at night, after meeting the trials of the day, and a dear wife to cheer and comfort one. If women neglect the home, as they will do more or less, there will soon be a larger number of loafers on the streets, for if a man has no society at home he will seek it elsewhere, to the ruination of his home.

Please understand that I do not uphold the drunkard. Wishing you success, I will sign

BUSHWACKER.

MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

Dear Miss Beynon:—I read always The Guide, but will not annoy you with my poor English and keep silent. I was with you, when reading your splendid article about the equal human rights of the colored people. Now, after reading the letter of Della, of March 4, signed "Yours against woman suffrage," I became so indignant that I felt I must write.

What kind of men has Della in her mind, telling that they would love more a woman slave, a woman who does not dare to long for a mutual spirit life, but contents herself with the role of an inferior creature? One who cannot be either the comrade of the man or the pedagogue of the children, being just a female to give life to them, as does every female of the mammalian animals.

Each cattle raiser knows well the nature law of inheritance from both parents—father and mother. We must care not only to give life to some creatures, to feed them, to marry them and to look joyful on our grandchildren, but to give to society good, sane, intellectual associates with most high ideals and most human feelings toward their fellow men. But what can an ignorant, stagnant type of woman do for her children?

Yours for the fight,
MARY NICOLAEFF.

—Courtesy The Philadelphia North American.

THE BOARD OF STRATEGY

"Miss Markesson agreed to return to Butte with two or three other ladies about the first of March, and at that time she would lay our campaign before us for our consideration and possible approval for co-operation. Miss Markesson suggested that the interview and her mission to Montana be kept strictly confidential and secret."—From statement issued on Jan. 17, 1914, by the publishers of the National Forum of Butte, Mont., representing the Montana Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, in regard to their interview with Miss C. E. Markesson, who represented Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

Building Paper for Finishing Purposes

Dear Miss Beynon:—In regard to question of Shamrock, in Guide of February 11, I think, perhaps, the ceiling you advise her to use might be too expensive. That lumber, to be good, would probably cost her nearly $60 per thousand, and then not everyone likes wooden ceilings. I don't. I think, perhaps, Shamrock means walls, as well as ceiling, for if she had her walls done she could do the ceiling the same way.

We fixed ours with lath and heavy felt sheathing paper. We put our lath a little further apart than for common plastering, and pasted on the paper lengthwise, up and down. By doing this the paper doesn't shrink and crack as it would over boards. If she wishes to make her walls warmer still, she can back plaster, as we did; that is, lath between each studding and paste on the common light building paper, which costs here about $5.00 per roll of 500 square feet. This wall cost us about $17.00 per 1,000 square feet, which is about one-third the cost of ceiling. On this wall she can paper with any kind of wall paper at her leisure. We have had ours done about two years now, and it is still as solid as ever.

I forgot to mention floors. I presume Shamrock has the common pine flooring. If so, she will find it hard to keep clean as a common living-room, as there is too much wear to keep paint and varnish looking well very long. We found it best and much the neatest to cover with linoleum. We used the twelve-foot width, costing about $2.00 per lineal yard at Winnipeg. I find the linoleum so much neater and so much easier to keep clean. Where the linoleum did not cover the full width of the room we pasted common sheathing paper on the outside edges, and painted it. It works fine. If there is anything further she would like to enquire about I shall be glad to have her write me.

MRS. J. V.

CONCERNING STENOGRAPHY

Dear Miss Beynon:—I saw that a young lady "Prairie Girl" wants to know how long it takes to learn shorthand to be able to write to dictation. Well, I will give her my experience as a shorthand teacher (although I am now on a farm), of Pitman's system or style. I had a class of girls, ranging from twelve to eighteen years of age. The girl of eighteen, by taking a nine months' course, gained her certificate for one hundred and twenty words per minute. Of course she was in a solicitor's office and had daily practice in writing letters, which no doubt was in her favor and kept her well up in the art.

I say to "Prairie Girl," by all means start at once, even tho it is only by mail tuition, till you decide to take a college course. Experience has shown that the principles of shorthand are mastered by most learners in a short time. An hour's daily practice in reading and writing for two or three months will soon enable any student to write fairly well.

If the boys and girls are in any doubt about learning the art, just let them drop me a note with a stamped envelope for reply and I shall be pleased to give them my advice or help.

MORAY LOON.

REMEDY FOR SORE BREASTS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Enclosed you will find a recipe for "Wife of Norwegian," who wrote in The Guide of April 1, complaining of sore breasts. I don't know the rules of The Guide, so if you can't send it to her, will you publish it, as it might benefit someone. It seems a queer remedy, but it is really top of the list and you can be sure of success and causes no pain. Some of the ideas in the Mothers' Column are good. I am too old to pass along any ideas for the present generation. I give you my name not knowing the rules and wishing you every success.

The Cure

Dear Wife of Norwegian:—I read your letter in The Guide, in which you told how you suffered with your breasts when your baby died. I thought you would be glad of a remedy in case you had another such experience. When my first baby came, twenty-three years ago, I lived in Antwerp, Belgium, and was nursed by a dear old German woman, who had worked with a Dr. Muller for twenty-five years. He was a specialist in women's diseases and this is his remedy and I know it is first class:

Boil half a cup of brandy with a little Sunlight or Royal Crown soap shredded fine, and whilst warm bather the breasts well with it, round under the arms as well. Next day wash off with warm water and repeat the brandy and soap and wash again. Be sure and put some good warm covering over the breasts and keep them warm. The nurse did mine twice and I never had an hour's pain after.

Since coming to this country I have tried it on four women and it never failed.

Your doctor will probably laugh, but try it and convince him.

I have had two little girls since coming to this country, and at that time the nearest doctor was 45 miles away. The last nearly killed me. I was forty-two and no doctor. It is quite a hard time on the farm when no doctor is near.

Hoping this remedy will benefit you and maybe some of your friends. Yours,

WELL-WISHER.

INJURIOUS REMEDIES

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been reading quite a lot in your paper recently about the flaxseed treatment during pregnancy. I never heard of the flax being used before, but I know several cases where they have used other means of making delivery easier and in nearly every case the child is suffering from rickets or bone diseases of some sort.

Dr. Fowler, in his "Science of Life," says anything which tends to make easier delivery does untold harm to the child. While I have always had very severe labor I never could bring myself to using anything to lessen it after seeing and hearing such results. As I said in the beginning, I never heard of the flax treatment but I should like to know some of the results or effects on the child before trying it. Yours sincerely,

SUNNYDALE.

I had to change your pen name as "Sunflower" has already been chosen.

F. M. B.

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The High Cost of Living

A discussion of the Causes of Increased Prices

By J. A. STEVENSON

Of all the problems which confront the people of this universe, the high cost of living is the most vital as its effects upon social and economic conditions are most far reaching. Everyone is aware by cold experience that there has been in recent years a vast advance in the price of almost every necessity of daily life. The fact is daily driven home to him by household bills and current purchases. As a result there has arisen a wide spread examination of the economic conditions and original causes which have brought about the increase, and it may not be unprofitable to examine a few of the theories put forward.

The immediate cause of increase in the cost of living resides in the failure of the supply of goods to keep pace with the supply of money that is used to buy them. This may be accepted as a general principle by which each separate theory could be tested. Some authorities have contended that the rise of prices is due to the increase of wages demanded by workers, but the official reports show that the rise of wages has not corresponded to the rise of prices in any country, and also that such rises in wages as have taken place have been due to the pressure of higher prices. It is generally known that the tendency of wage movements is to follow instead of precede price movements either upwards or downwards. If trade union or other pressure had artificially and excessively increased wages its only method of affecting prices would be to check employment and the production of goods by making it no longer profitable to employ such high priced labor. In Canada it is true there has been some check to employment and production, but in most other countries, where prices have been rising fast, there has been full employment and a high rate of production as well. There is no evidence that rises in wages have conduced to check the rate of supply of goods or to increase the total supply of money available nor is there any evidence of lack of capital or increased interest acting as a stimulus to the rise in prices.

The Gold Theory

There seems apparently still available ample capital to co-operate with labor in increasing the volume of production. The most popular theory of the causes of rising prices is the increase of gold output. As long as gold is not hoarded or devoted to unproductive objects, but used to increase the visible supply of money, the increased flow of gold from the Rand and elsewhere helps to increase prices. When gold is scarce it is an obvious truth that a smaller quantity of it will be accepted in exchange for a certain definite amount of goods; when it is plentiful a larger amount will be demanded for the same amount of goods. But the increased output of gold cannot account for everything.

The Rand mines were in full swing in the early nineties, but no perceptible effect on prices was produced till 1896 and a search into economic history shows no close relations between the fluctuations of gold and those of prices. The increase in the gold supply, inasmuch as it provides a large amount of the metal to be available as reserves to governments and banks, creates a rapid extension of banking facilities and increases the amount of credit available. Side by side with this enormous increase in the gold supply gigantic businesses have been converted into joint stock enterprises with stocks and bonds which are negotiable and which can be utilized as security for credit. There is thus constituted a great increase in money by the enormous expansion of credit produced by these two causes which in turn are indirectly engendered by the increased output of gold. But a discovery of a new Klondyke need not cause any vast additional apprehension to the householder as there are other and more potent causes at work against him.

The Effect of War

A cursory examination will speedily disclose other important causes that have retarded the production of the sort of goods which money buys. The aggregate supply of purchasable goods is continually upon the upgrade according as more labor and capital are brought to the task of changing raw materials into consumable commodities. But the proportionate pace of this increase has been reduced by several checks and interferences which have been more wasteful than ever before. Wars in the past were not fought for nothing, but their expense was comparatively small compared with the appalling waste which they occasion today. The South African, the Russo Japanese, and the Balkan wars have meant directly and indirectly so many hundred millions of destruction instead of a corresponding volume of production without taking into account the general commercial disturbance created. But more wasteful than all this has been the growth of military armaments which the great powers have joined hands in fostering. J. A. Hobson, the well known economist, says: "In Europe alone several millions of actual workers are employed in producing guns, warships, barracks and other military and naval equipments, while several million more potential workers are employed in the futile handling of this material apparatus of destruction. Tho the latter waste may not have greatly increased during the period of rising prices, the former has enormously increased. The recent growth of expenditure on armaments has reduced by several millions of men the effective labor engaged in the production of goods which figure as supply in the ordinary markets of the world."

The expenditure upon armaments of the seven great powers during the current year must amount to $2,000,000,000 and this simply means a corresponding reduction of consumable wealth that would otherwise have figured on the supply side of the price equation. There are other sources of economic waste which must not be forgotten. Every census of occupation in each country shows that the proportion of labor engaged in distribution, with which is connected advertising, is rapidly increasing in proportion to the other elements and these distributive trades add little or nothing to the supply of material goods. There is a huge and increasing waste in the process of competitive distribution, and when one contemplates the coveys of collectors and agents who at this season of the year throng every Western hotel, the truth of this can be realized. An increasing proportion of the retail prices falling upon the consumer is used to maintain distributing agents and pay for the expense of advertising.

Trusts and Combines

The fact that it, to a certain extent, cuts down the expense of distribution is the one defence for the system of trusts and combines which have grown up in recent years. However, the counter indictments against trusts and combines are many and they cannot escape the responsibility for a large contribution to the rise in prices. Other countries besides Canada have seen the growth of trusts and various forms of capitalist combination within their borders, but it is doubtful if any have suffered so much from their proceedings. The Canadian market is comparatively restricted and the finance of the country is controlled by a few close circles in a few large cities and combination is therefore easier than in a larger country. The successful operation of these combines necessitates limitation of output, for their raison d'etre is the maintenance of prices at a profitable level and for this purpose they must check what they consider over production. And let it not be forgotten that the main feature in creating these combines and trusts is the maintenance of the high tariffs which prevail in Canada and other protective countries. As long as the tariff exists there is no real method of controlling the trusts. The abolition of the tariff may not be able to prevent the existence of trusts, but it could effectively diminish their tyranny. The protective tariff in other ways is responsible for the increased cost of living, because by impairing the effective division of labor thru the industrial world and fostering artificial industries which diminish the total productivity both of the protective nation and of its neighbors.

Railway Development

There is one other minor and subordinate cause which is worthy of consideration.

Continued on Page 27

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The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 1

[illegible]

GRAIN GROWERS MEETINGS

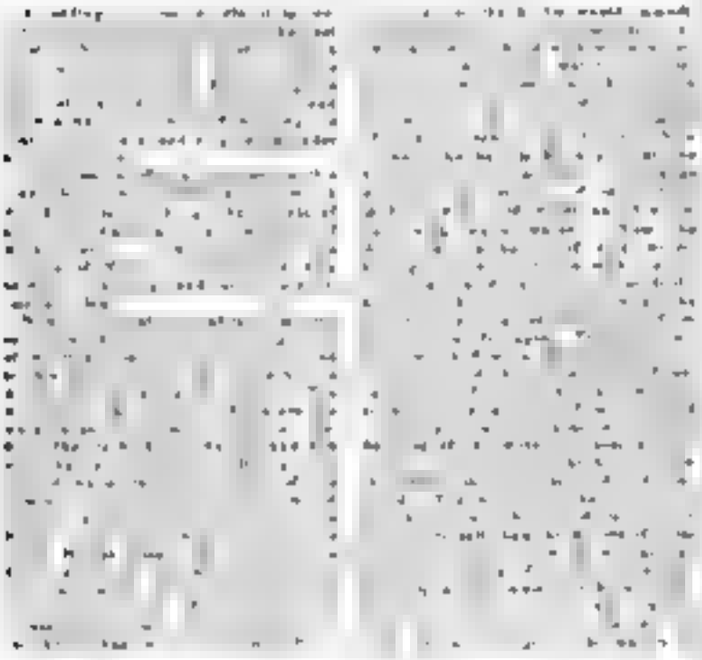
[illegible]

[illegible] glaring estimate, subject co[illegible] either way. Yet I think in [illegible]

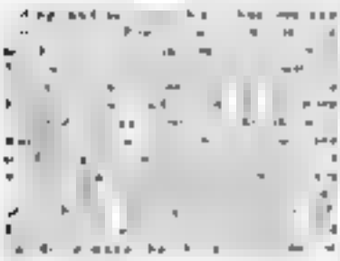
[illegible]

Changing the Climate

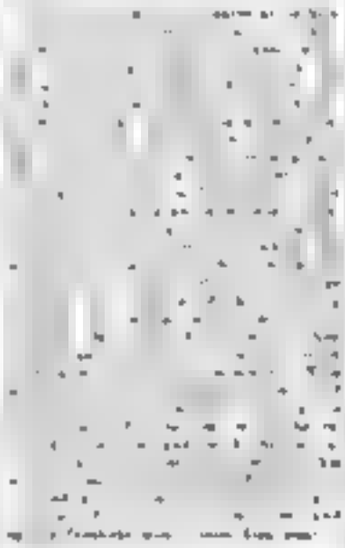
By R. A. McLENNON, Russell, Man.



A Dakota Farm Scene—Every of Land Has Been Sold

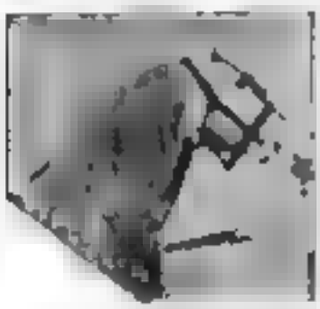


An Exchange of Customs



Barnyard Discussion

Clydesdales - Percherons - Belgians



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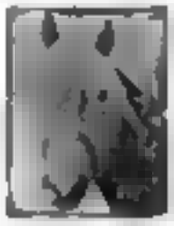

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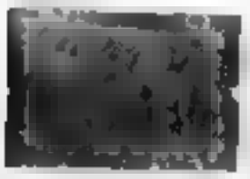
[illegible]



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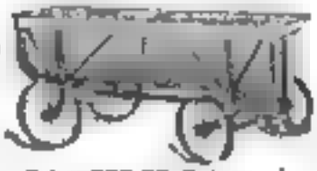

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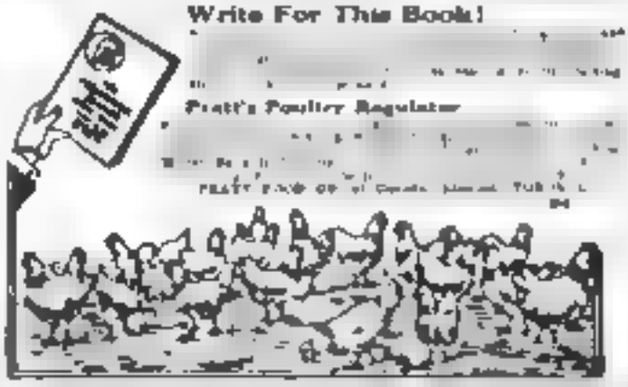

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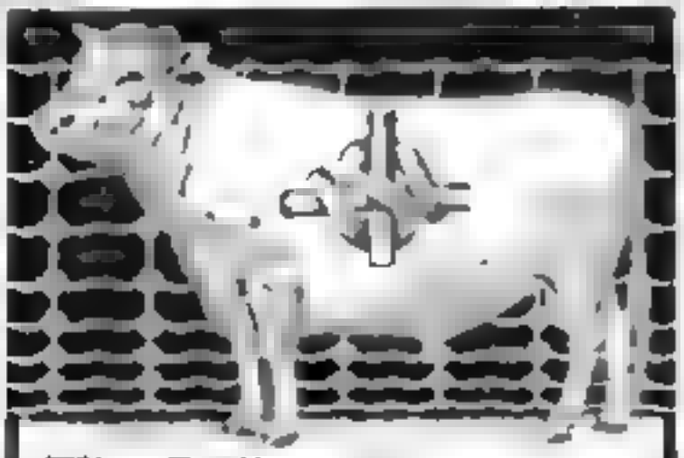

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Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, hardy varieties, two years old Raspberry Plants, hardy varieties Rhubarb Roots, Horseradish, English Mint Lilacs and all Hardy Shrubbery and Ornamental Trees and Plants

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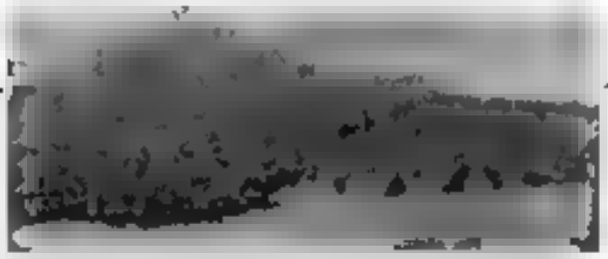

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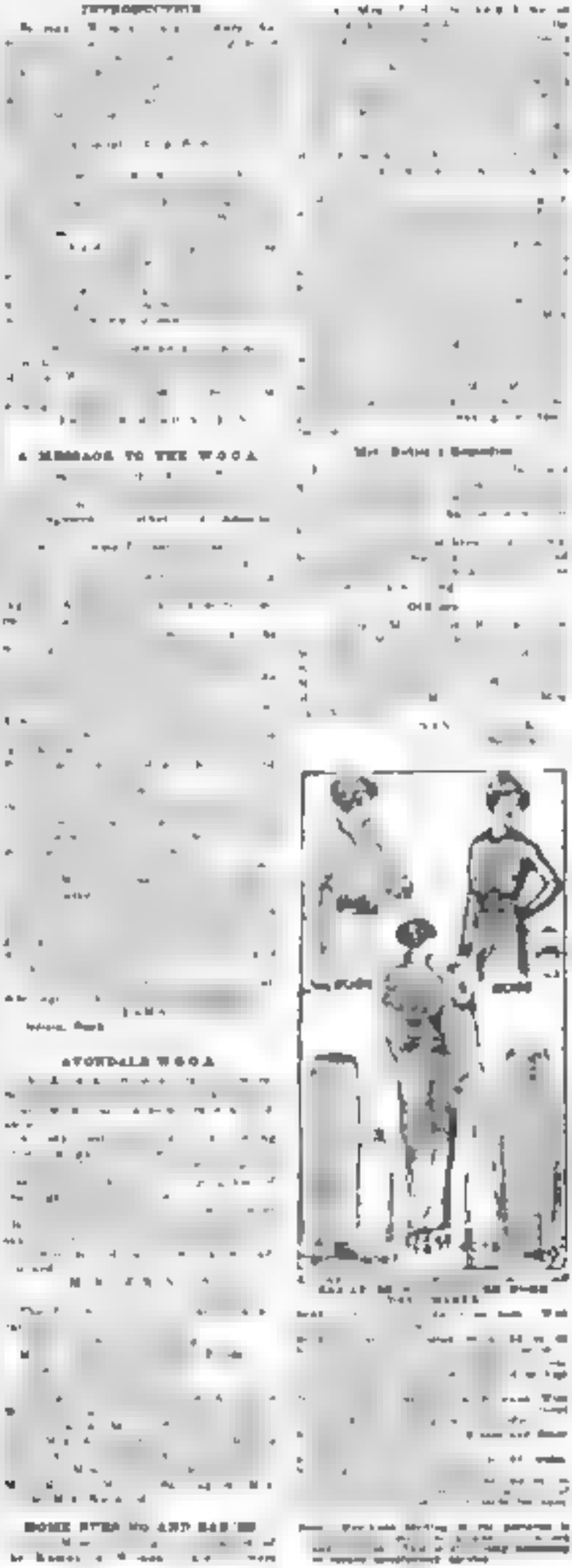
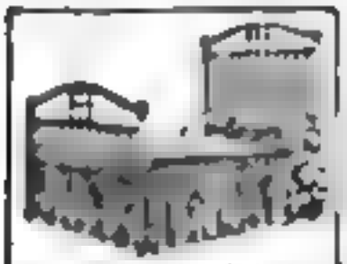


Young Canada Club



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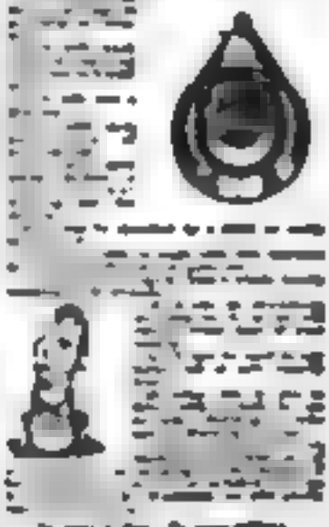

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Big Ben Alarm Clocks

D. R. Dingwall Limited
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Ontario Farmers Organizing

Continued from Page 7

Telephone Companies

Ready for Business

The High Cost of Living

Continued from Page 18

An enormous volume of new capital has during the [illegible] been sent during the [illegible] to Europe [illegible] development [illegible] other ends [illegible] has been invested in railways [illegible] and other development work [illegible] not immediately productive. This has never seemed a reason up large amount of money with vast natural resources, which will [illegible] produce increased supplies of food and materials and in the possible production [illegible] in prices that for the time being the development work will [illegible] the capital and labor of [illegible] producing foods and [illegible] to get [illegible] and to [illegible] engage in the work [illegible] be supported as [illegible] the industries which do [illegible] work [illegible] on solid and strong [illegible] the world. In [illegible] Canada has arisen which particularly affects Canada wherever a man has [illegible] large profit [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] making possible future [illegible] of production and a smaller proportion [illegible] [illegible] the cost of goods. But [illegible] Canada is devoting her [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] should not prevent [illegible] high tariff [illegible] [illegible] to produce [illegible] development of productions worthy of the [illegible] involved [illegible] upon the mass of the community.

T. R. MARSHMAN
The New Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

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The annual [illegible] plowing match [illegible] [illegible] September [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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The car of seed imported by the Brandon Alfalfa Seed Syndicate has arrived. The seed was grown in the Black Hills District of North Dakota and is [illegible] in every respect. This car was imported by the Brandon Business Men's [illegible] in order to give the farmers an opportunity of getting a reliable seed at a moderate cost. Every farmer should grow Alfalfa Cultivated this year by sowing a few acres. Book your order at once. Price [illegible] per pound F.O.B. Brandon. Booklet on How to Grow It, mailed on application. Address all inquiry to

A. E. McNAMEE Secretary Brandon, Man.
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Field Peas

Why not put a [illegible] of this valuable feed this spring? One of the best feeds in [illegible] that he West can produce. We have a supply of [illegible] CANADIAN BLACK EYE and GOLDEN VINE, which we are offering at [illegible] per bushel or $2.50 per bushel in 5 bushel lots.

We have also a full line of Field and Garden SEEDS, also Grain Feed and Hay. Write us for our prices.

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We [illegible] to pay [illegible] of [illegible] price [illegible] HENS [illegible] YOUNG AND OLD ROOSTERS [illegible] DUCKS [illegible] GEESE [illegible] Turkeys [illegible] per lb. [illegible] per lb. [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] receipt of goods.

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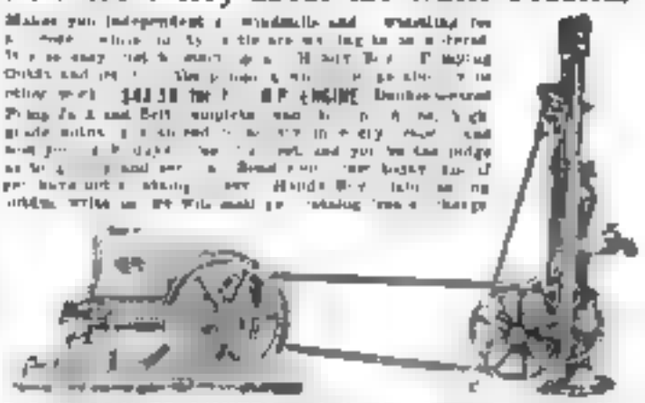

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We are buyers of New Laid Eggs, having a large outlet through the best trade in Winnipeg. Cases furnished. Correspondence solicited.

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We want all the good oats we can get right now, as we have a big demand for Winnipeg consumption. It will pay you to correspond with us before disposing of your oats, as we can pay you better price from numerous points than obtainable elsewhere. Write us very today.

LANG BROS., Winnipeg

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, April 26, 1914)

Wheat—Wheat took on a firmer tone at the outset and, receiving some encouragement from outside markets continued to advance steadily and today sees a gain of over 2 cents in May and 2¼ cents in Spot, when compared with a week ago. Looking back over week's wheat market it is found to have been marked with considerable action and some re-action, but it would be hard to find any substantial reason for the spiring up based on any fundamental changes in the conditions governing the wheat situation. The Mexican mix-up may possibly have had a psychological effect on the somewhat over strained bears, but the real factor in the strength has been the tightening of the wheat futures and the forcing of the short interests to cover their commitments. A very good reason for this, however, may be not so much inherent strength as a reluctance on the part of those bearishly inclined to press the selling side just after having been run in so recently. With no change in outside crop or commercial conditions, this sentiment may be again expected to assert itself, but at the present time it wants encouraging. Considering the United States' crop outlook in both the hard winter and spring wheat sections the week ends with conditions much more favorably than they were at the beginning. There has been a fair distribution of moisture over the entire agricultural belt and rainfall has visited those sections that were in most need of it. The belt of the extreme West has now received enough, perhaps, to carry the crop along for the remainder of the month, altho the absence of sub-soil moisture in that part of the country makes the return of drouth apprehension a possibility, especially as the high winds that prevail there dry the top soil quickly. Seeding has been going on throughout the Canadian North West the past week and altho the weather has been a little backward, good progress has been reported. Car receipts continue to arrive fairly liberally, but practically all of it is owned by line elevators and millers going forward to the head of the lakes for export. Navigation was officially declared open early this morning, the first boats having arrived at the lake ports late last night, and with the greatly improved export demand, stocks in the Canadian terminals should show a big decrease soon. Today's cash prices for the contract grades are: 1 Nor., 98 cents; 2 Nor., 96 cents; 3 Nor., 88½ cents.

Oats—Oats worked considerably higher here this week in sympathy with firmer wheat prices and the advance in American course grains. At the close today May showed a gain of 1¼ cent and the spot grades were 1½ cents over last Saturday.

Barley—Few sales made by exporters, but a healthier tone to the market here and competitive buying to cover these sales put prices up 1 cent. Given a little encouragement prices will very likely do some better, but it is very hard to say if the advance will be continued for long, for at this season of the year the barley demand is very erratic.

Flax—Flax lost all its advance of last week and 1 cent more, May closing $1.36½, as compared with $1.37½ last Saturday. The flax market was a very nervous affair and was under pressure more or less all the time. There was also considerable liquidation of May going on and taking the July in its place. Prices should do some better this week for this grain at present levels is cheap.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	May	July	Oct.
Wheat—			
April 21	93½		
April 22	91	92½	89½
April 23	91	92½	88½
April 24	91½	93½	89
April 25	92½	94	90½
April 27	92½	94	90½
Oats—			
April 21	34½	35½	...
April 22	35½	36½	...
April 23	35	36	...
April 24	35	36	...
April 25	35	36	...
April 27	35½	36½	...
Flax—			
April 21	136½	138½	...
April 22	136½	138½	...
April 23	133	136	...
April 24	132	135	...
April 25	133½	136½	...
April 27	134	137½	137½

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, April 25)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, dockage	90.92½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	.92
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	.94
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	.92
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive	.92
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	.92½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.93
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.93½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive	.93
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	.93½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	.94
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	.94½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, transit	.93
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.93½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, transit	.94
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	.95½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	.90
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	.89½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	.91½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	.92
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.90
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, choice	.92
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	.91
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.92
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.91½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.92
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.90½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, dockage	.89
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.88
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.89
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.89½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.89
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.89½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.88
Rejected wheat, 2 cars	.86
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.85
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	.91
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	.91
No. 1 mixed wheat, 1 car	.91
No. 1 mixed wheat, 1 car	.93
No. 1 mixed wheat, 1 car	.93
Screenings, 1 car, to arrive, per ton	8.00
Screenings, 2 car, per ton	11.50
Screenings, 1 car, to arrive, per ton	8.00
No. 2 durum wheat, part car	.85
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, transit	.87½
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, dockage	.87½
No. 5 durum wheat, 1 car	.84
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	.88½
No. 6 durum wheat, 4 cars	.85½
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	.87
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	.87
No. 6 hard winter wheat, 8 cars	.90
No. 3 corn, 3 cars	.62
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.63½
No. 3 corn, part car	.62
No grade corn, part car	.60
No. 3 yellow corn, 4 cars, f.o.b.	.66½
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.64
No. 4 corn, 1 car	.62½
No. 3 corn, 1 car	.63½
No. 3 corn, 1 car, o.w.b.	.63
Sample corn, 1 car	.60
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.36½
No. 4 white oats, 6 cars	.36
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	.36
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.35½
No. 3 oats, 3 cars	.35
No. 3 oats, 3 cars	.34½
Mill oats, 1 car	.36
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.34
Sample grade oats, 1 car	.34½
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.32½
No. 3 rye, 1 car	.56
No. 3 rye, part car	.55½
No. 3 rye, 1 car	.57½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.55
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.46
No. 3 feed barley, 1 car	.43
No grade barley, 1 car	.44
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.43½
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.40
No. 3 feed barley, 1 car	.40½
Sample grade barley, 1 car	.47
Sample grade barley, 2 cars	.43
Sample grade barley, 1 car	.44
Sample grade barley, 3 cars	.45
Sample grade barley, 1 car	.46½
Sample grade barley, 1 car	.50
Sample grade barley, 1 car	.46
Sample grade barley, 1 car	.54½
Sample grade barley, 1 car	.50
Sample grade barley, 1 car, wheaty	.45
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.51
No. 1 flax, 1 car, bulk head	1.38
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.36½
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.32½

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, April 25, 1914.—

	1914 Wheat	1913
1 hard	193,994.16	71,103.00
1 Nor.	8,065,202.10	1,509,034.00
2 Nor.	4,737,115.10	4,046,985.00
3 Nor.	1,457,919.20	3,198,419.00
No. 4	253,929.20	729,438.00
Others	1,437,178.13	4,874,889.20
This week	16,155,121.23	This week 14,136,368.20
Last week	14,870,904.43	Last week 14,325,250.09
Increase	1,284,216.40	Decrease 188,787.89
	Oats	
1 C.W.	44,466.02	34,515.09
2 C.W.	4,246,376.03	3,158,866.00
3 C.W.	2,588,150.04	577,547.09
Ex. 1 Fd.	157,866.27	860,662.00
Others	865,991.03	2,737,646.18
This week	7,840,991.19	This week 6,360,673.18
Last week	7,119,455.21	Last week 2,973,924.13
Increase	720,957.25	Increase 416,749.96
	Barley	Flaxseed
3 C.W.	1,146,525.36	1 N.W.C. 3,245,439.11
4 C.W.	181,843.00	2 C.W. 181,824.07
Rej.	296,335.11	3 C.W. 50,690.18
Feed	51,405.18	Others 49,051.08
Others	49,924.06	This week 3,517,205.06
This week	1,376,024.45	Last week 3,342,061.53
Last week	1,281,083.23	Increase 175,533.61
Increase	88,107.22	Last year's total 3,105,598.58
Last year's total	2,431,277.16	

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1914 (rail)	46,853.00	40,550.00	3,000.00	...
(lake)	5,554.30		5,005.10	...
1913	108,775.00	196,499.00	14,480.00	98,651
	875,381.00			

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, Minn., April 24.—Receipts: 800 cattle, 1,400 hogs, and 3,100 sheep. Prices—Killing Cattle—Steers, $5.75 to $8.50; cows and heifers, $4.75 to $7.60; canners, $3.75 to $4.85; calves, $6.25 to $8.75; bulls, $4.00 to $6.00; veal calves, $7.25 to $7.75. Market steady; veal calves steady to 25 cents lower. Feeding steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., $5.50 to $7.50; stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs., $5.00 to $7.50. Market steady. Hogs—Prices range from $6.25 to $6.35. Market steady.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, April 25, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	96.91½	90.99½
2 Nor. wheat	.90	.98
3 Nor. wheat	.86½	.88½
3 white oats	.35	.36½
Barley	41½-45½	46-56
Flax, No. 1	1.35	1.50
Futures—		
May wheat	.88½	.90½
July wheat	.94	.92
	Winnipeg	Chicago
Beef Cattle, top	67.50	69.35
Hogs, top	6.10	8.77½
Sheep, yearlings		7.00

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Livestock received at the two local stockyards last week was as follows: Union stockyards—983 cattle, 7,495 hogs, 1 sheep; C.P.R. stockyards—117 cattle, 18 calves, 1,113 hogs, 13 sheep.

Cattle

During the past week, altho the supply was not heavy, trade in cattle has been very dull and inclined to drag. Eastern and Southern markets are reported lower and much of the local offerings have gone over unsold from day to day. Some real choice steers sold as high as $7.90, while the bulk of the best steers sold from $7 to $7.25. The shippers on this stock are losing money because most of the stock sold has been contracted for in the country at high prices and now that the market is so dull, sales have to be made for less in Winnipeg than the cattle cost at point of shipment. Good cows sell for $5.75 and good heifers for over $6.50. Cows are lower and are good selling at $3.25. There is good demand for stockers and feeders, last week's prices remaining the same. Best veals $7.50 to $8.00. Indications on the whole point to the market remaining dull.

Hogs

Choice hogs this week are lower, selling at $6 instead of $6.10. The quality of hogs received is somewhat inferior and it would be of advantage to the farmer if many of the light hogs at present sent to market were kept a little longer on the farm.

Sheep

Nothing moving in sheep and lambs.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

Butter prices are unchanged, fancy dairy 30-31 cents, No. 1 18 cents, and good round lots 15 to 16 cents.

Eggs

Eggs are quoted a cent higher this week and are worth 18 cents. The supply is being well maintained, but with new laid eggs selling at 20 and 22 cents a dozen, Winnipeg can consume enormous quantities.

Potatoes

Potatoes are not coming quite as freely now that everybody is busy seeding, and dealers are offering slightly better prices, quoting 65 to 75 cents a bushel on cars Winnipeg.

Live Poultry

The supply of poultry is falling off and slightly better prices are being offered by dealers. For live fowls they are paying 14 cents a lb., for turkeys 16 cents, for ducks 14 cents, for geese 10 cents, and for young roosters 10 cents.

Hay

There is very little hay coming into Winnipeg and the demand is keen. Prices remain the same, but an increase is expected in the near future. Dealers quote, f.o.b. Winnipeg, No. 1 Red Top $12 to $13 a ton, No. 2 $11 to $12, No. 1 Upland $11 to $12, No. 2 $9 to $11, No. 1 Midland $9 to $9, No. 2 $8 to $8, No. 1 Timothy $16 to $17, No. 2 $15 to $16.

Dressed Meat

Retail butchers who are buying dressed meat from farmers are paying 12 cents a pound for best quality beef, 11 cents for choice hogs, and 13 cents for veal. This should be a profitable way to dispose of stock for farmers living within a reasonable distance of the cities, but in order to get a steady trade it is necessary to send in nothing but the best quality.

Milk and Cream

Milk and cream prices are unchanged. Yearly contractors are getting 20 cents a gallon for sweet milk for April, and non-contractors 17½ cents. Sweet cream is 28 cents a lb. of butterfat, and sour cream, for butter-making purposes, 25 cents.

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week Ending April 25, 1914.—

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	16,155,121	7,840,991	1,376,024
Total	17,789,842	8,668,616	2,883,973
Total this week	18,647,645	12,010,893	3,159,208
Total last week	21,852,140	14,709,057	3,388,032
Total last year	17,919,448	8,383,628	3,108,921

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, April 25.—

	Close	Prev. Close
Manitoba No. 1, per bushel	93.97	91.97
Manitoba No. 2, per bushel	1.02½	1.00½
Manitoba No. 3, per bushel	1.04½	1.02½
Future Steady		
May, per bushel	1.04½	1.04½
July, per bushel	1.03½	1.03½
October, per bushel	1.04½	1.04

Basis of exchange on which prices per bushel are based is $ 0 $-0.—Manitoba Free Press.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from April 21 to April 27 inclusive

Date	WHEAT 1*	6*	5*	4	3	2	Feed	OATS 2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	BARLEY No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	FLAX 1NW	1CW	2CW	Rej.
April 21	94½	90	86½	85½	78	73	66	34½	33½	34½	34½	34½	44½	45	42½	40½	135½	136½	134½	....
22	91	89½	87	86½	78½	73½	66½	32	34	..	..	33½	43½	43½	41½	41	135½	136½	134½	....
23	91	89½	87½	86½	78	73½	66½	32	33	..	..	33	42	42½	41	41	133	135	131	....
24	91	89½	87	86½	78	73½	66½	32	33½	34	33½	33	43½	44	42	41	132½	135½	130	....
25	91	90	86	86	78	73	..	33½	34	34½	33½	33½	43½	44½	42	41½	133	136	131	....
27	91½	89½	86½	85½	78½	73½	66½	32½	34½	34½	33½	33½	43	45	42½	41½	133½	136½	132	....

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, APRIL 27

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat			
No. 1 Nor.	91½	88½	85½
No. 2 Nor.	89	87½	80
No. 3 Nor.	86	85½	85½
No. 4	81	82½	84
No. 5	73½	78	78½
No. 6	73½	73	73
Feed	66½	66	64
Cash Oats			
No. 2 C.W.	34½	34	34½
Cash Barley			
No. 3	44	44½	46½
Cash Flax			
No. 1 N.W.	136½	136	115½
Wheat Futures			
May	91½	89½	84
July	94	88	85½
October	89½	87	80½
Oat Futures			
May	35½	34½	33
July	36½	34½	34½
Flax Futures			
May	136	136	115½
July	137½	136½	116½

Winnipeg Live Stock	MON. DAY.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cattle	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
Extra choice steers	8.25-7.50	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.40
Best butcher steers and heifers	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.50-6.75
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6.25-6.50	6.00-6.50	5.75-6.00
Best fat cows	5.50-5.85	5.75-6.00	5.00-5.50
Medium cows	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.00-4.50
Common cows	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	3.25-3.75
Best bulls	5.00-5.25	5.25-5.50	4.75-5.00
Canners and medium bulls	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	3.00-4.00
Choice veal calves	7.50-8.00	7.00-8.00	7.00-7.00
Heavy calves	5.50-6.00	6.00-6.00	4.00-6.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	$60-$70	$60-$70	$60-$65
Common milkers and springers (each)	$40-$50	$40-$45	$40-$45
Hogs			
Choice hogs	$6.00	$6.10	$6.00
Heavy sows	$5.50	$5.50	$7.00
Stags	$4.75	$4.50	$5.00
Sheep and Lambs			
Choice lambs	.....	.....	6.50-7.00
Best killing sheep	.....	.....	5.50-6.50

Country Produce	MON. DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Butter (per lb.)			
Fancy dairy	30c-31c	30c-31c	31c-32c
No. 1 dairy	18c	18c	21c
Good round lots	15c-16c	15c-16c	16c
Eggs (per doz.)			
Strictly new laid	18c	17c	18c-20c
Potatoes			
In sacks, per bushel	65c-75c	60c-65c	60c-65c
Live Poultry			
Young Roosters	10c	10c	10c
Fowl	14c	13c-13c	13c
Ducks	14c	13c	14c
Geese	10c	10c	10c
Turkey	16c	16c	16c
Milk and Cream			
Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	28c	28c	28c
Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	25c	25c	25c
Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	$1.70	$1.70	$1.60
Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 Red Top	$12-$13	$12-$13	$16-$17
No. 1 Upland	$11-$12	$11-$12	$15-$16
No. 1 Timothy	$16-$17	$16-$17	.....

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

Your account is respectfully solicited for any transaction in which a Chartered Bank may be of service.

W. A. MACHAFFIE, Manager

426 Main Street Winnipeg, Man.

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL

SAILINGS

LIVERPOOL SERVICE from MONTREAL & QUEBEC

*CALGARIAN	May 21	Victorian	June 6
Virginian	May 28	*CALGARIAN	June 18
*ALSATIAN	June 4	Virginian	June 25

GLASGOW SERVICE from MONTREAL & QUEBEC

Hesperian	May 23	Scandinavian	June 13
Corsican	May 30	Hesperian	June 20
Grampian	June 6	Corsican	June 27

LONDON-HAVRE SERVICE from MONTREAL & QUEBEC

Corinthian..May 16 Tunisian..May 31 Sicilian..June 7

*Largest and Finest Steamers in the Canadian Trade—18,000 Tons Each

For rates, sailing dates and descriptive literature, apply to any Railway or Steamship Agent, or W. R. ALLAN, General Northwestern Agent, - - - WINNIPEG

Free Wrist Watch

The Latest Thing for Well Dressed Ladies and Gentlemen

Why is This Watch Set at 20 Minutes Past 8?

FOR THE BEST ANSWER TO THE ABOVE QUESTION WE WILL GIVE ABSOLUTELY FREE OF ALL COSTS THE HANDSOME "L. G." WRIST WATCH

FOR MEN'S STYLE Silver with Leather Strap

FOR LADIES' STYLE Gold Finish Expanding Bracelet

STEM WINDING STEM SETTING

You can tell the time at a glance without delay or trouble. It cannot be lost, mislaid, or stolen, and is never in the way. Can be worn at all times and on all occasions.

LAWRENCE-GLASSCO CO. 1501 Keewatin Building WINNIPEG, MAN.

Cheap Lumber for Farmers

THE CO-OPERATIVE LUMBER CO.

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Are now selling carloads of Coast Lumber to farmers direct from the mill co-operatively, in mixed cars of Dimension, Shiplap and Boards, Finish Lumber, Doors and Windows, Shingle, Lath, Mouldings, etc. We can save you $150.00 per car and upwards. All lumber guaranteed first quality. Shiplap, all widths, $21.00 per 1000 square feet, delivered your station. All other lumber equally as cheap. Write for Price List. AGENTS WANTED.

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Many Thousand trappers send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges, charge no commission and send money same day goods are received. Mid-Season dollars are paid trappers each year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada. Write to-day

FREE HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE French or English

A book of 96 pages, fully illustrated. Game Laws revised to date—tells you how, when and where to trap, bait and traps to use, and many other valuable facts concerning the Raw Fur Industry, also our "Up-to-date-ness" for questions, sent ABSOLUTELY FREE for the asking.

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JUBILEE LOCKSTITCH AWL

Sews leather quick—This is the Awl that meets every condition for a handy tool to mend old or new harness. Indispensable for repairing shoes, carpets, grain bags, gulley belts, buggy and mats tops, etc. Can be used to sew up wire cuts on horses and cattle. Before using always soak old or dry leather in water, same as harnessmaker and shoemaker does. Full directions in box. Retail Price $1.00. Postage paid. Money refunded if not satisfied.

MERRICK-ANDERSON CO. LTD, Wholesale Hardware, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SALE OF MACHINERY

Saskatchewan Commission Will Study Law and Recommend Improvements

Regina, Sask., April 23.—For the purpose of conducting an inquiry into the law of the province concerning the sale of farm machinery, with a view to the introduction at the next session of the assembly of legislation dealing with the question, a commission of five members was appointed by the Saskatchewan government body today. The members are Mr. Justice Newlands, Mr. Justice Lamont, Hon. A. Turgeon, attorney general, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, and J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

The commission will hold preliminary sittings at once and will arrange to hold a series of meetings throout the province during the spring and summer, to take evidence from all parties who will be affected by special legislation.

The action of the government in appointing the commission is in fulfilment of a pledge given at the last session of the House. J. E. Bradshaw, member for Prince Albert, introduced a motion asking the government to consider some legislation and suggesting that the Alberta act be adopted in whole or in part. The matter was referred to the committee on agriculture who reported to the House that the question was of so far-reaching character that it was thought advisable not to pass precipitate legislation.

The object of the commission is to enquire into conditions surrounding the sale of implements and other chattels to farmers, the nature and extent of the security required, terms and warranty given and methods employed in collecting, all with a view to considering possible legislation that would secure to purchasers: First, freedom from undue pressure to buy; second, protection from the giving of excessively large credit and the taking of exorbitant security; third, a uniform and equitable contract and an implied warranty of the chattel.

What is wrong with the world now, and what was wrong with it in the year one, and what I am perfectly certain will be wrong with it when it composes its old bones to rest in eternity—is selfishness.

Canada's people's savings were the highest per capita of any country.

Increase of Canada's post offices in ten years, 3,901, or from 9,038 to 12,939.

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CREAM WANTED

SHIP TO CALGARY. I Pay Cash on Arrival. Write for Full Particulars.

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Before Selling Your Wool be sure to get Prices from

FRANK MASSIN

DEALER IN FURS, HIDES, WOOL, SHEEP PELTS, TALLOW AND SENECA ROOT

BRANDON, MAN.

WOOL SACKS FURNISHED FREE

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CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

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A NAME! A NAME! A NAME!

A Fortune For a Name

The Miners of Rice Lake Gold Camp Offer You This Great Reward

$2,500.00 IN GOLD

Offered Freely for a Simple, Easy Name

Men! Women! Boys! Girls!

MANITOBA'S GREAT GOLD CAMP

Needs a Townsite; the Townsite Needs a Name

Everyone May Try. Don't Delay. Try Today
Your Name May Win the Prize in Gold

THE MONEY'S UP AND GUARANTEED

To Whom it May Concern:

Sufficient money has been paid and guaranteed to the Rice Lake Publicity Association, of which Association I am Trustee, to cover the prize of $2,500.00 offered in this advertisement, and the money as soon as the contest is completed will be promptly paid by me to the successful contestants.

(Signed) T. WILLSON TOLEY,
Trustee.

Solicitor at the office of Campbell, Pitblado & Co., Farmer Bldg., Winnipeg.

Mining Companies and Miners Behind this $2,500.00 Contest

Sixteen Incorporated Mining Companies, representing millions in capital stock and money invested, and over 500 miners, are back of this wonderful town naming Contest. They must have a town. They must have a place to bring their families. They put it up to you to name the town and win the Big Reward of $2,500.00 in gold.

Send in the Coupon now. Don't wait. This Contest will be conducted in a clean, open, honest manner. You need have no fear. The $2,500.00 in gold will be paid gladly to the winners selected by the Judges. Now, send in the Coupon.

HERE'S THE WAY TO MAKE $2,500.00

So that each Contestant may have a fair chance to know something about Big Rice Lake Gold Camp, to understand the wonderful, new mining district that has been opened there, to have the information which will enable you to intelligently choose a proper name for this Townsite, The Rice Lake Publicity Association has published an AUTHORITATIVE, EXHAUSTIVE, VALUABLE BOOK OF INFORMATION: "RICE LAKE DISTRICT AND ITS MINES." Necessary to Every Contestant—Invaluable for its General Information—Compiled from Original Sources—Information to be Secured Nowhere Else.

You cannot successfully compete in this great Contest, nor could you hope to win this $2,500.00 cash prize, unless you have this book with its store of information. The book tells all there is to know about this wonderfully rich district; it gives information which you can get nowhere else, and without it you cannot intelligently choose a name which may win the prize.

THIS BOOK IS SOLD AT THE PRICE OF $1.00 PER COPY.

The Coupon attached to this advertisement for your entry as a Contestant in this Naming Competition is also an Order Form for a copy of the book, "RICE LAKE DISTRICT AND ITS MINES." Remember, the book itself is an invaluable addition to the library of any person interested in the development of this country, or to any person who wants to know about Canada and Canada's mining opportunities. Remember, further, you cannot intelligently pick a name for this new Gold Camp—a name that is apt to be selected by the judges—unless you know something about Rice Lake District. This book tells the story. It gives you all the desired information.

THIS POSITIVELY AND ABSOLUTELY IS THE SOLE AND ONLY CONDITION OF THE CONTEST.

Buy the Book! Learn All About the Big Rice Lake Gold Camp

Name the Townsite. Win the $2,500.00 reward. Remember, there are no strings to the prize. It is paid at once IN GOLD. If you win it, it is yours.

JUDGING COMMITTEE

NINE MEN PROMINENT IN THE BUSINESS, EDUCATIONAL AND POLITICAL affairs of the Province of Manitoba will be chosen to act as the Judging Committee. They, and they alone, will inspect the names received from this Contest, and from them make the selection of those which, in their opinion, are the best names for the new Townsite. The final decision as to the name of the Townsite will rest entirely with them, and the $2,500.00 in gold will go direct to the successful competitors from this committee.

HOW THE $2,500.00 GOLD PRIZE IS TO BE DIVIDED AND PAID

Capital Prize—TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS in Canadian GOLD coin.

The Judging Committee will select six names which in their opinion are the best names suggested for the new Townsite. From these one name will be chosen, which will be the name of the town. The total prize money will be divided as follows:—

FIRST GRAND PRIZE—TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD to be paid to the person selecting the winning name.

FIVE PRIZES OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH IN GOLD to be paid to the five persons suggesting the best following five names out of the six originals selected as the best names.

In case two or more persons suggest the same name, which is selected by the judges, priority will be established by the receiving post mark, at the point where the envelope containing the name suggested is mailed. THE PERSON MAILING IN THE WINNING NAME GETS THE $2,000.00 IN GOLD.

NOTE TO CONTESTANTS

This form of contest is not objected to by the Dominion Postal Department, and the winning name will be adopted as the official name of the Post Office. The name must not be the same as any other Post Office in Manitoba. For the information of contestants a printed list of Post Offices in Manitoba is included in the book, "Rice Lake District and Its Mines." Send for your copy today and enter the $2,500.00 cash Contest.

PROFITS FOR A MINER'S HOSPITAL

The book of information, which is at $1.00 per copy, and its purchase price only helps to defray the expenses of compiling and publishing the book and of conducting this Contest. Should there, however, be any surplus remaining, it will be donated to the new Townsite as the nucleus of a fund for the erection of a hospital for the miners in the Big New Gold Camp.

Rice Lake Publicity Association

12th Floor, McArthur Building, Winnipeg

Pin a Dollar Bill to This Coupon and Mail at Once

FILL OUT AND FOLLOW THIS FORM IN MAKING YOUR ENTRY.

TO THE RICE LAKE PUBLICITY ASSOCIATION,
12th Floor, McArthur Building,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

No. .....
Do not fill this block in.

Please find enclosed One Dollar ($1.00) for which send me one copy of your book, "Rice Lake District and Its Mines," and at the same time enter me as one of the Contestants in the TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR prize Naming Contest for the new Rice Lake Townsite.

(Signed) .....

.....

.....

(Write Name and Address Plainly)

RULES OF $2,500.00 CONTEST

The entry forms for the Contest, as they are received, will be numbered serially. Each Contestant will have an official form mailed him upon which he must write the name he desires to submit, and at the same time will be provided with an official addressed envelope into which must be placed the form, after it is filled in, and mail the same direct to the Judging Committee. The only identification which the Judging Committee will have will be the serial number on the form they receive, corresponding to the duplicate number on your entry blank in our office; thus there will be no possibility of any collusion or knowledge of any of the Judging Committee or the officials connected with this Contest as to whom the person is submitting any name until after the winning names have been selected and announced, and the prize money will be paid directly by the committee to the winners of the Contest.

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Made Possible

The Co-operative Movement is Growing!

Help it along with your patronage

We can save you from

$100.00

to

$200.00

a Car on Lumber

For years the crying need of the Canadian West has been for mixed farming and more livestock. Agricultural experts advised it. The Commission on Agricultural Credits recommended it. The Banks demanded it. But the high price of Lumber and Fence material has heretofore made stock raising impossible. The Grain Growers' Grain Company, however, has solved the price problem by handling Lumber and Fence material.

Lumber

We can supply every piece of Lumber for a House or Barn, from the heaviest timber to the finest finishings, including doors, windows, mouldings, etc. If you send us a list of the particular materials you will require, and dimensions of same, we will give you the exact cost of the whole lot delivered at your Station. If you find it difficult to figure out your requirements, send us a general outline of your plans, showing size and kind of house or barn you intend building, and our expert will accurately estimate the amount of each kind of lumber required, and we will quote you the lowest price at which it can be delivered at your station.

Our lumber is all of the very highest quality. It is carefully graded and inspected, and has not been picked over or regraded after the best boards have been sorted out, as is so often done. Our stock is practically unlimited, and we are able to fill all orders promptly. We can save you from $100 to $200 a car. Let us know what you require and we will do the rest.

Fence Wire and Posts

We can furnish you with the very best Wire Fencing on the market at lowest possible prices. This wire is guaranteed and money will be refunded if not as represented. We also sell in carload lots Peeled Cedar Fence Posts in all sizes. Write for description and prices.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg Fort William Calgary New Westminster, B.C.